A TYPICAL AMERICAN TOBACCO FIELD

Will They Send Princess Nicotine to Join John Barleycorn?

By H. O. BISHOP

NO SOONER had the requiem been sung over the remains of John Barleycorn than it commenced to be whispered from Palm Beach to Seattle, from Los Angeles to Bar Harbor and from New Orleans to Detroit, that that popular lady of the brownish and yellowish-tinted gowns, known to millions of her devoted admirers and slaves as the Princess Nicotine, was surely destined to become the consort in the land of oblivion of the late lamented and unlamented Barleycorn chap.

So pronounced is this rumor that a Chicago girl named Lucy Gaston has announced herself as a candidate for the presidency of the United States on the one-plank platform of "prohibition of tobacco."

A few years ago the state of Kansas gave the "Princess" a gentle slap in the face by the passage of laws prohibiting the sale of cigarets to any man, woman or child within the borders of that commonwealth, or the sale of cigars and tobacco in any other form to anyone under 21 years of age.

Texas, many years ago, decided that cigarets and tobacco of all kinds were injurious to the youth of that state and quietly enacted the necessary legislation to prevent the selling of it in any form to children under sixteen.

Little does the average American dream of the gigantic proportions to which the tobacco industry has developed, especially in the last few years.

Would it surprise you, for instance, to learn that if all the cigarets manufactured in the United States last year were placed end to end that they would girdle the earth a trifle more than 75 times?

That would be a total distance of a little more than 1,893,939 miles.

During the past ten years the manufacture of cigarets in this country jumped from five billion to forty-six billion annually.

This means, to use another form of comparison, that we produce each year more than 1,200 cigarets for each man in this country twenty years of age and over. According to recent Census Bureau estimates there are 32,000,000 such men. Of course this ratio of cigaret consumption for each man must necessarily be reduced to a considerable extent in order to be entirely just to those numerous members of the fair sex who have acquired the habit of daintily puffing the little white rolls both in public and in private.

In addition to the amazing rapidity with which cigarets are being popularized (and well nigh sanctified) through constant and lavish advertising in this country, American manufacturers are extending their trade to the Far East, particularly to China. Approximately five billion cigarets are exported to China every twelve months. Possibly the Chinese are using them as mild substitutes for the "dope" that has been outlawed over there.

The use of cigars, chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff has made but slight advance during the past ten years. A total of 7,901,015,823 cigars were made in America last year. Ten years previous the output aggregated 7,710,798,474.

Last year 497,079,920 pounds of chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff were manufactured. Ten years ago the annual production was 431,354,910 pounds.

Undoubtedly the most startling and most interesting phase of the tobacco industry is the amount of land devoted to tobacco raising.

In 1917 (the last year exact figures are available) the number of acres planted in tobacco was 1,446,600. The number of pounds produced was 1,196,451,000, an average of 827 pounds per acre. The principal production was in the following states:

	Acres	Pounds	Pounds per acre
Kentucky	474,000	426,600,000	900
North Carolina	325,000	204,750,000	630
Virginia	185,000	129,500,000	700
Ohio	103,200	99,072,000	960
Tennessee	101,000	81,810,000	810
South Carolina	72,000	51,120,000	710
Wisconsin	48,300	45,885,000	950
Pennsylvania	41,500	58,100,000	1,400
Maryland	28,600	22,594,000	790
Connecticut	21,100	29,540,000	1,400
All other states	46,900	47,480,000	1,012

It will be observed by the accompanying figures that Kentucky and North Carolina are the leading tobacco producing states of the country, while Connecticut and Pennsylvania are tied in the highest number of pounds per acre.

In order to show the growth of the tobacco industry I will quote a few figures of forty years ago. In 1879 the total acreage was only 638,841. The total production that year was 472,661,157 pounds, an average of 740 pounds per acre. Today the state of Kentucky produces almost as much tobacco as was produced in the entire country forty years ago.

Perhaps the most effective argument that will be used against tobacco will be the economic waste of land now used for the purpose of growing the weed. Beautiful word pictures will be painted of the vast quantities of various kinds of foodstuffs that could be grown on that amount of land. Orators will drive home the important fact that no one except smokers, chewers and snuff-dippers are now utilizing the product of that vast acreage, whereas if it were planted in vegetables, berries, orchards or grain of some sort, the women and children would come in for a share, thus benefiting the country as a whole.

There will be another strong argument used, which at present seems to be entirely overlooked. That is the fact that about 55,000,000 pounds of sugar are used each year in the making of chewing tobacco. Also 48,000,000 pounds of licorice are used annually in the manufacture of this form of tobacco.

Lucretia Mott—A Remarkable Woman

By CARL SCHURZ LOWDEN

"I KEEP a wood fire on the hearth," said Lucretia Mott when eighty summers were upon her head, "and I build it myself, by choice, every morning." Even at that age she knew that slothfulness bears no fruit and that only the up-and-doing person achieves what is worth while. So she kept her own wood fire burning upon the hearth.

As a girl Lucretia attended a Quaker school in the state of New York. A romance with one of the teachers caused the changing of her name from Coffin to Mott. Soon after the wedding she began to bestir herself as a worker for temperance and woman's rights and against slavery and war.

All Quakers are strenuously opposed to war, and they opposed the second struggle with Great Britain which started in 1812. The strife so disturbed Lucretia that she decided to become a minister and preach the beauty of everlasting peace.

This indomitable worker, whom Theodore Tilton named "the greatest woman ever produced in this country," denounced slavery while the members of her church frowned upon her activity. However, she remained a reformer.

In 1827 the Quakers split up into factions of conservatives and liberals, or Hicksites; she and her husband joined the latter. Steadfastly she preached her faith and fought slavery as she journeyed throughout New England, New York, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

Mrs. Mott helped to organize the American Anti-Slavery Society at Philadelphia in 1833 but as she was a woman she could not sign the declaration that was adopted. Appointed with others as delegates to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention at London in 1840, she found on arrival that no women would be admitted. Nevertheless she displayed characteristic American pluck and succeeded in doing her duty as a delegate, for she made a forceful speech at a social entertainment attended by the men who had voted to debar her sex.

This denial in London of the rights of women gave great impetus to the movement in England, France, and the United States. A few years later Lucretia Mott called, at Seneca Falls, New York, the first convention in this country to discuss the woman suffrage question. Until her last public appearance in 1878 she earnestly labored for suffrage and temperance.

Lucretia Mott had a small figure, a delicate face, bright grey eyes, and a charming manner. Her addresses and sermons were remarkable for their eloquence, refinement, and clearness. She died at Philadelphia, November 11, 1880.